

Fact Sheet

Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevention

From CDC's School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS) 2000

About SHPPS

SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. Results from SHPPS 2000 are published in the *Journal of School Health*, Volume 71, Number 7, September 2001.

School Policy and Environment

- 92.0% of states and 99.2% of districts have a policy prohibiting alcohol use by students.
- 93.4% of elementary schools, 98.0% of middle/junior high schools, and 100% of senior high schools have policies prohibiting alcohol use by students.
- 100% of states and 99.2% of districts have a policy prohibiting illegal drug possession or use by students.
- 92.1% of elementary schools, 97.0% of middle/junior high schools, and 100% of senior high schools have policies prohibiting illegal drug possession or use by students.

- During the two years preceding the study, 72.0% of states and 64.9% of districts provided model alcohol use prevention policies to districts or schools, and 72.0% of states and 64.0% of districts provided model illegal drug use prevention policies.

Health Services

- 22.0% of states and 64.2% of districts require that districts or schools provide one-on-one or small-group discussions on alcohol and other drug (AOD) use prevention to students when needed (not including classroom instruction).
- 8.2% of states and 46.2% of districts require that districts or schools provide AOD use treatment to students when needed.
- 43.9% of districts have arrangements with organizations or professionals not located on school property to provide one-on-one or small-group discussions on AOD use prevention to students when needed, and 42.9% have arrangements to provide AOD use treatment.

Percentage of Schools Providing One-on-One or Small-Group Discussions on AOD Use Prevention and Percentage of Schools Providing AOD Use Treatment, by Service Provider

| Service provider | AOD Use Prevention ¹ | | | AOD Use Treatment | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Elementary schools | Middle/junior high schools | Senior high schools | Elementary schools | Middle/junior high schools | Senior high schools |
| School health services staff ² | 45.6 | 44.4 | 54.9 | N/A ³ | 23.5 | 28.4 |
| School mental health or social services staff ² | 74.0 | 76.6 | 80.7 | N/A | 55.5 | 62.3 |
| Organizations or professionals outside the school | 37.1 | 33.5 | 40.3 | N/A | 33.0 | 41.7 |

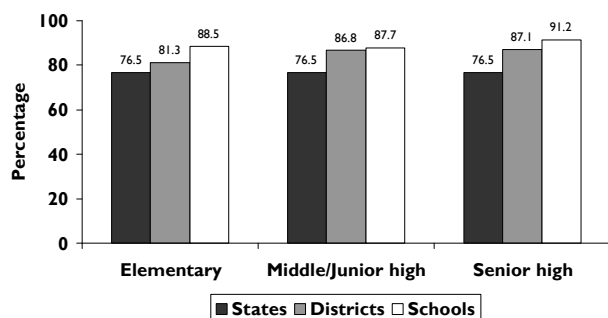
¹Not including classroom instruction.

²As part of standard school health services.

³Data not available—question not asked at this level.

Health Education

Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools Requiring AOD Use Prevention Education, by School Level



During the two years preceding the study:

- 84.0% of states and 65.5% of districts provided funding for or offered staff development on AOD use prevention education to health education teachers.
- 24.6% of elementary school classes, 38.8% of required health education courses in middle/junior high schools, and 46.2% of required health education courses in senior high schools had a teacher who received staff development on AOD use prevention education.
- Among teachers of required health education, elementary school teachers who provided AOD use prevention education spent a median of 3 hours per school year teaching the topic, middle/junior high school teachers spent a median of 4 hours, and senior high school teachers spent a median of 6 hours.

Percentage of Schools Teaching Topics and Skills Related to AOD Use Prevention in at Least One Required Class or Course, by Topic and Skill

| | All schools | Elementary schools | Middle/ junior high schools | Senior high schools |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Topic | | | | |
| Long-term health consequences of alcohol use and addiction | 93.3 | 90.1 | 97.0 | 97.6 |
| Long-term health consequences of illegal drug use | 88.9 | 85.7 | 90.9 | 96.2 |
| Short-term health consequences of alcohol use | 92.7 | 90.2 | 94.2 | 98.0 |
| Short-term health consequences of illegal drug use | 88.7 | 85.5 | 90.3 | 96.6 |
| Skill | | | | |
| Communication skills to avoid AOD use | 90.3 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 89.6 |
| Decision-making skills to avoid AOD use | 93.5 | 92.3 | 94.8 | 95.3 |
| Goal-setting skills to avoid AOD use | 80.2 | 74.3 | 88.2 | 86.0 |
| Resisting peer pressure to use AODs | 93.9 | 92.4 | 95.2 | 96.4 |

For additional information on SHPPS, contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mailstop K-33, Atlanta, GA 30341-3717, telephone 888-231-6405, <http://www.cdc.gov/shpps>.